

AMERICAN FARMER.

RURAL ECONOMY, INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS, PRICES CURRENT.

"O fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint
Agricolae." . . . VIRG.

VOL. I.

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NUM 8.

AGRICULTURE.

From the Memoirs of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society.

Notices for a Young Farmer,

Particularly one on Worn Lands; being some rudiments for an Epitome of Good Husbandry; and subjects promotive of its prosperity.

WITH NOTES BY THE EDITOR OF THE FARMER.

Farm Yard to be laid out on a good Plan. Water introduced and Stock confined.

I. You cannot be too careful in forming the plan of your farm-yard; (the magazine and laboratory of your principal stores for artificial fertility,) calculated ultimately for your improved farm. But begin with such parts of your farm buildings and accommodations as suit its present state of culture; and add such conveniences, as circumstances from time to time require.

If no water be in your yard, dig a well, promptly, and confine your stock from November to May; never permitting them to wander after water, the provender of the stalk-field, or the miserable fogge of other fields; in which they empty themselves, gain little nourishment, and uselessly scatter their dung, the fertilizing qualities whereof are thus given to the winds, and only a dry and inert remnant left, for future benefit. The stalks and husks of Indian corn, should be brought home for feed and manure; instead of being wastefully browsed, and trodden down by wandering cattle. Let not a hoof, unnecessarily, leave your yard, or stables; not however, neglecting to give them proper exercise, within the enclosure, or if out of it, let them so remain only during the time employed in such exercise; or in the services required from them.

Yard to be stored with all attainable putrescible substances; to be mixed with the dung and urine in a pen or stercorary. Valuable qualities of urine. Night soil.

II. Haul into your yard, a sufficiency of every putrescible substance, within reasonable distance; and often clean up your muck. Have a pen, or stercorary, of solid masonry, with its bottom paved, or composed of sound and well compacted clay. Your manure gathered into your pen, or stercorary, should be secured against the treading of cattle, which, by excluding air, prevents the necessary fermentation; a reasonable degree whereof is essential, although when excessive it

should be checked. Sir H. Davy's discussion on this subject, shows one side of the question and experience must teach the other. Mix earth with your fermenting litter, or muck, rather than lime, until the fermentation be sufficiently advanced. If your stercorary be roofed or thatched, it will be the more perfect. (a) Have pits, secured from leakages, to collect the drainings of dung, and the urine of horses and cattle—the most valuable excrements. Human urine is also surprisingly beneficial; and, generally, (as it regards rural economy) wasted. Prejudice and ridicule are alive, when it is asserted, that it is preferred by horses and cattle to salt; and is to them, salutary as a medicine, as well as a condiment promotive of health, and consequent profit.* Our Germans have been long acquainted with its uses; and, a late publication in England, shows its powers and efficacy, as well for domestic animals, as for fertilizing the soil, when diluted, and judiciously applied. Immense collections of it might be made, not only in cities, towns, inns, and manufactories, but on every farm. Human ordure, or night soil, however contemptuously regarded by us, has been long used in eastern countries, as the most valuable manure. In some parts of Europe, it has for some time past, become an object of attention. Its offensive qualities are readily corrected by lime.

Fall ploughing; its advantages. Corn-grub, or Cutworm. Soddy grounds; how to treat them. The Roller, and its uses. Farm well, on a small scale, rather than extensively and negligently. Hessian Fly. Mix earths, and plough in green manures. Composts.

III. Plough and harrow soddy fields in the fall and add lime, harrowed in at that season, if it be within your power. In addition to other advantages of this operation, you will thereby

* Many years ago, a German woman kept cows, in a town in Maryland; and derived a plentiful support from the sale of milk, cream, and butter. Her cows were remarkable for their goodly appearance, and every body preferred dealing with her, to being supplied by other cow-keepers. Envy was excited; and she was narrowly watched. At length it was discovered, by her rivals, that she daily emptied the contents of the urinal into the food of her cows. She acknowledged this to have been the magical cause of the superiority of her butter and cream. But when the secret was discovered, she could sell no more of the celebrated articles, which had theretofore been so universally admired. It is only by stealth, that such prejudices can be prevented, or subdued, by a conquest over the imagination.

escape, either wholly, or for the most part, the annoyances of the corn grubs. In what mode destruction of the grubs, or the eggs of their parent, (be it a beetle or what it may; for on this subject, there are varieties of opinion) is, by these operations, accomplished, or their ravages prevented, is a subject of laudable curiosity and speculation: but the fact of the purpose being achieved, is all-important; and in numerous instances, incontestibly proved. That spring ploughing is generally inefficacious, is too frequently and fatally known. Instances of failure to produce the effect mentioned, by fall ploughing, have been adduced. On examination into the facts of some it is found, that the operation has not been performed either well, or in due time, and only partially; and in other cases, either uncommon grub years, or other peculiar circumstances, have occurred. The great balance of facts is, most assuredly, favourable to this practice, and warrants its adoption. It is so beneficial in other respects, that it should be followed, even without regard to its effects on the grub. Some acute diseases defy common remedies; and dams and mounds resist common floods, yet yield to extraordinary inundations. Nevertheless, medicine and medical skill, and preventives of overflows should not be set at naught; nor should any beneficial operation in husbandry be disregarded, because it does not in every instance succeed.

Fall ploughing enables you to plant corn early: and it is better thus to risk spring frosts; which do less injury to your plants, than do early frosts, in autumn, to the corn fully grown.

It is alleged by several highly respectable farmers, that, in holes made near the hills, with a pointed stick, inconceivable numbers of grubs have perished. (b) In a letter to the Society, on the information of one who actually experienced the fact, it appears, that, by a ditch dug for the purpose, across a field, the passage of Cutworms from a field, which had been destroyed, to one injured, was obstructed: and six bushels of grubs were thus collected. (c) This would seem indubitably to prove them to be migratory; and to show the consequences of leaving part of a field unploughed in the autumn; which affords harbour for grubs, which may from thence wander over the fall ploughed portion. Several farmers have escaped the grub, by steeping the seed corn in spirits of turpentine, and rolling it in plaster.

Soddy grounds should be rolled, and well harrowed, in the direction of the furrows, after being broken up so deeply, as to place beyond vegetation, the sod; and by thus excluding air, and by clean, shallow, and frequent stirring, so

as not to disturb it, to promote its decay without a capacity to grow. The dead fibres, (nature's retoratives,) are thus retained in the soil, for appropriate manures—Lime, Plaster, Marle, &c. to co-operate with. The sod left on edge, either dries uselessly, or vegetates with all its pests.

The Roller is too little used; and mistakenly, supposed to consolidate too much: whereas it crushes and separates clods, and loosens the soil. On clay and heavy ground, the *Spiky Roller* is best, as it is on all hide-bound surfaces—of meadows and mowing grounds particularly; but, like all operations, rolling must be performed judiciously, and adapted to soils and circumstances. Few, indeed, are the soils on which it is not highly beneficial.

Sow no more ground, with winter grain especially, than you can perfectly till and manure; one well dressed acre, being worth many negligently treated. Manure, good tillage, and late sowing, which latter is only justified by the two former, are guards against the *Hessian Fly*. If even to good farming, misfortune occurs, losses are not accompanied by self reproach. Shed Oats, or that grain sown with the wheat, sometimes attracts the Fly, by its being more forward and tempting; for this insect has no predilection for wheat, although our interest to this grain, induces our peculiar attention to its misfortunes; but like Radishes sown with Turnips, success does not always attend the experiment, though well worthy of trial.

If you cannot get lime, or animal manure, mix earths of different qualities and textures, or plough in green manures, such as buckwheat, clover, &c. Turn them in deep, to prevent evaporation in gasses, which would occur in summer fallows, superficially ploughed.

For composts, move old fences, and plough up their scites; thus destroying hedge-rows, and other nuisances; and mix tussocks, weeds, (cut before going to seed,) and all putrescible substances, in long and low beds, to be turned by the plough. Go into your woods, and compost leaves and wood soil; also use mould from low places, washed thither by rains and floods, and throw out the beds of stagnant ponds, Lime with the latter, is beneficial, and plaster operates wonderfully with the former, on the decayed vegetable matter, as do ashes on pond or river mud. Plaster, in compost in which vegetable matter is mixed, is more beneficial than lime. Whether salt be or not a manure, is not well ascertained; but it has had success in small quantities. The Chinese make much use of sea water as manure, on lands near their coasts; and those in the interior, scatter salt over their fields, before they are tilled. The same practice is pursued in Hindoostan.

(To be continued.)

NOTES.

(a) The following cut presents the form of a STERCORARY, or, to speak more plainly, manure pen; for, of all things, we most dislike hard words, particularly in writings like these. We are indebted for this cut, to the politeness of the Editor of the "GLOBE," a valuable periodical publication, in New York. A plan of one of these manure pens, is to be found in the first vo-

lume of the Memoirs of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, represented more minutely than this one; with valuable remarks, by that zealous and enlightened friend of the plough, Judge PETERS; and much to be learned from the writings of Josiah Quincy, Esq. on the construction and uses of the Stercorary.

These contrivances, however, we think, are rather to be regarded as refinements, requiring much labour, and involving much expense; therefore, better suited to the condition of wealthy men, who have already progressed extensively in agricultural improvements.

For the present, we should be glad to see Maryland farmers improve, were it only so far as to have well constructed farm pens even with thatched covers, so as to confine and water their cattle in well littered pens, through the whole winter. If they will only do that much, the increase of manure, fertility, produce, and gain will soon enable them to do more.

PROPER SITUATION FOR A DUNGHILL.

"The situation best calculated for the site of a dunghill, is that which is nearest to a level, with a bottom capable of retaining moisture, and if possible, covered with a shade. The whole should be enclosed with a wall of at least four or five feet in height, with an open space at one end for carting away the dung. If the bottom is not clay, it should be laid with it, and paved above, either with broad flags, or the common paving stones, used for streets.* At the end opposite to where the opening is left, a reservoir should be dug, which might either be lined with clay, and built round with stone, or fitted with a wooden cistern, made water-tight, into which a pump should be put for drawing off the moisture daily.

This reservoir should be situated at the most depending part of the dunghill, with an opening in the wall immediately opposite to it. The pavement should have a number of channels, of at least five or six inches deep, and the same width, all tending towards the opening; these channels should be well paved, and filled with brushwood before the dung is laid down; by which means they will be kept open, and the moisture find a ready passage to the reservoir. For better explaining the idea, we refer the reader to the annexed plan of a dunghill, with the proposed channel and reservoir.

Every dunghill should be so situated as to have its longest sides run from east to west, surrounded by a wall; and covered with a roof.—The wall on the south side of the dunghill should be of such a height, as to prevent entirely the sun's rays from touching the dung, on the other three sides, however, there is no necessity for its being so high; six feet from the ground will be quite sufficient; and the roof can be supported by pillars, as in the figure.

The expense of a roof, which need only be thatched, will soon be compensated, not only by the superior quality of the dung, but by the conveniences which it will afford; as it may easily be converted either into a pigeon-house, a poul-

*The American Farmer may find it convenient to lay a floor of thick plank.

try-house, or a store for the smaller husbandry utensils.

Fig. 1.

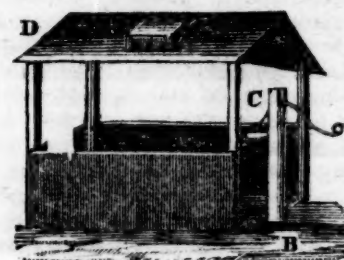


Fig. 2.

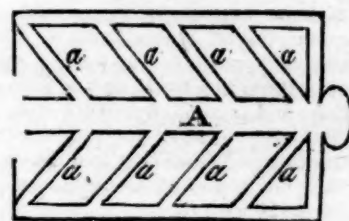


Fig. 1. Represents an elevation of the building for the reception of dung; B. the reservoir; C. the pump; D. the roof.

Fig. 2. Represents the ground plan; A. the main channel leading to the reservoir; a, a, a, a, the side channels, terminating in the main one, A.

Advantages attending Dunghills constructed in this way.

The advantages attending this sort of dunghill, will appear at first sight. The wall, by confining the dung, will keep it from being scattered about and lost, and will also preserve the sides of the dunghill from being dried and rendered useless, by the action of the air. The shade will keep it from being chilled or deprived of its salts, by the rain passing through it; the wall will also prevent the moisture from escaping at the sides, and conduct it to the bottom. The pavement will prevent it from sinking into the earth; and the channel will conduct it to the reservoir; from whence it can be drawn by a pump into a barrel placed into a cart, and either spread immediately upon the field, or mixed with other substances into a compost, or thrown upon the dunghill itself, it being the best of all ferments!

To increase the Quantity of Manure.

The quantity of manure may be increased by laying a layer of earth, leaves of trees, or any other suitable substance, on the bottom; and similar layers may be laid throughout the dunghill, the moisture passing through them, the same being returned from the reservoir, will completely saturate them; the entire will undergo a fermentation, and produce a vast quantity of manure; a quantity which can be so increased, that the farm may be kept in a state of constant and profitable productiveness. The buildings should be, if possible, so placed, that the urine from the stable, cow-house, &c. would pass by a channel into the reservoir.

(b) This reminds us of the poor French prisoner released in England, and being destitute of

the means of getting home, pulverised some rotten wood and putting it up nicely in very small papers, sold it at the fare, for "*Flea Powder*" of magical efficacy. At the close of his successful speculation, some purchaser bethought him to inquire how the "*pooder*" was to be *applied*—"*Dat*," said the Frenchman, "*dat be une autre chose*: me suppose you squeeze him on the back of he neck, and wen he open his moute you vill put a de pooder down he trote."—So with the grubs; if we could make small pit falls enough to catch them all, they might, doubtless, be destroyed; but quere, ought not the holes to be baited with something of higher relish to the worm, than the corn?

(c) The Editor recollects, that some ten or twelve years since, in the neighbourhood of West River, in Anne Arundel county, a kind of worm, or caterpillar, cut off whole fields of corn, near the ground, in a few days; he particularly recollects seeing them in a field, on the land of John Johns, Esq. and that ditches were cut, perhaps about a foot deep, to stay their progress from one field to another. Whether it had the desired effect he does not know. He thinks, the march of those destroying legions, was southward. Quere. Were these the common corn grub worm, and may they not make their appearance in such numbers periodically, as the locust is said to do? What seasons or soils are most productive of them? And what changes of form and character do they undergo? Why do not country physicians, who often unite the vocations of the lancet and the plough; who have the means, and ought to have the science requisite for such studies; why do they not turn their attention more to these things?

"A wit's a feather and a chief's a rod—
"A useful man's the noblest work of God."

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

No. 4.

Had we anticipated the masterly and patriotic address of the Philadelphia Society for the promotion of domestic industry, before the publication of our first number on domestic manufactures, we should gladly have remained silent: we should have blushed to speak on subjects to be simultaneously discussed in a manner far transcending our ability. And now, could we know that all readers of the American Farmer, would peruse the numbers of that excellent address, no more of our comparatively trifling essays should appear. But our belief to the contrary, and the expectation which may have been justly excited, must be our apology for continuing our numbers. We are happy to find, in what we have seen of that grand production, some notions which we had conceived, fully confirmed; and we hope, not a little praise may be rendered to its author, if some of the bright rays, it has shed upon ourselves, should be occasionally but faintly reflected upon our readers.

There has long prevailed an opinion that manufacturing establishments are; in their effects and tendency, injurious to the morals and dan-

gerous to the government of society. And from some unaccountable cause, so well founded has it been supposed, that few have presumed to question its truth. Undoubtedly it originated in the contemplation of such establishments in other countries, particularly in England. Without any allowance for the *high colouring* of the pictures generally presented to our view, there are reasons enough to persuade us that the opinion is altogether erroneous, especially so in regard to our own country.

The magnitude of the evil, in so far as it is thought to spring from *large collections* of labourers, must be greater in England than it can be in the United States. The population of Great Britain exceeds that of the United States. The extent of the former is not probably more than one twentieth of that of the latter. So that if all her factories were equally scattered over all our states, their magnitudes would be vastly diminished or otherwise the distances between them would be vastly increased. In either case, if the moral and political state of the two countries were the same, such tumultuous assemblages of manufacturers, as we are informed, sometimes rise up in England and threaten to shake the throne of the kingdom, could never be formed in the United States. Besides Great Britain manufactures enough to supply three or four times her own population: our object is to supply only our own. We should not therefore need more than one third or one quarter, of the number of hands she employs; supposing our use of machinery proportionably as extensive as hers. If then we had as many manufacturers as would be requisite to supply our own demand, and all, from one extremity of the Union to the other, should assemble together, they could not possibly endanger our government, were it as grievous as that of Great Britain; inasmuch as hers continues to stand the stoutest blows of all her own manufacturers, three or four times the number we require, and capable too of being concentrated to a point with the twentieth part of the travel, and of course, in the twentieth part of the time, which would be requisite in our country.

But the moral and political state of the two countries are by no means the same. The government and taxes of England produce an effect among all classes of her people, especially the labouring classes, whose wages are fixed at the minimum price of the bread and water of human subsistence, which can never be produced by the mild government and liberal principles of the people of the United States. And would it not be gratifying to the feelings of every American citizen, to reflect that the garments, he wears, are the workmanship of men enjoying the blessings of his own happy government, well paid for his labour, and not compelled to work for a few pence a week, scarcely sufficient to prevent starvation; and if he pays a few cents in the yard more for domestic manufacture on account of the more liberal wages of the workmen; would not his heart swell with the noblest feelings of humanity on considering the cause of his paying it!

But what has been taken for granted is not true. It does not appear from facts, that manufacturers, even in England, are more debased,

more immoral or wicked, than other classes of people. The contrary seems well established. According to the latest and most correct computations of offenders and paupers in England, it appears, that their number in the manufacturing counties, in proportion to the population, is uniformly far less than in the agricultural counties. In Lancashire, Yorkshire and Stafford, manufacturing counties, the offenders are only one in 2500; in Norfolk, Kent and Surrey, agricultural ones, they are one in 1600.* This is an undeniable fact. Thus then the introduction of manufactures would tend to improve the morals of an agricultural people. And this, however contrary to the prevailing faith, appears not improbable, when we reflect that idleness is the mother of mischief, and that labourers in factories, men, women and children, are, in general, pretty busily employed, while thousands among the families denominated agricultural, are idle and roving a great portion of their time, during which, they cannot be innocent.

Nor do we believe that there can be found more evil, in a given number of labourers in factories, than exists in an equal number of the inhabitants of a city, especially a port, which, however small, affords the greatest possible facility for the generation and propagation of corruption in morals. The seeds of all sorts of evil are plentifully sown, and they spring up and produce abundance of fruits.

There is no evil in the nature of the labour itself. No person can be contaminated with the loom, any more than with the axe or with the plough. And all the bad consequences that can possibly result from the congregation of individuals in manufacturing establishments, can and will be prevented in the United States, more effectually than in any other country, at present on the face of the globe. The example of Col. Humphreys' factories in Connecticut, will prove this assertion, if it might not be unerringly inferred from the nature of our government, and the character of our people.

After all, an object of the greatest utility, and of absolute necessity to the future prosperity of a country destined to give birth and growth and comfort and joy, to countless millions of inhabitants, is not to be abandoned, if it be certainly productive of some evils inseparable from human nature, in its present imperfect state.

OPIFICI AMICUS.

* See the Address of the Philadelphia Society, No. 5. and Colquhoun on Indigence, there quoted.

To attract the readers's attention to the following reflections on "*THE WASTE OF LIFE*," it is enough to say, they are from the pen of the illustrious FRANKLIN.

THE WASTE OF LIFE.

Anergus was a gentleman of good estate, he was bred to no business, and could not contrive how to waste his hours agreeably; he had no relish for any of the proper works of life, nor any taste at all for the improvements of the mind; he spent generally ten hours of the four and twenty in his bed; he dozed away two or three more on his couch, and as many were dissolved

The statements published, concerning the prevailing disease, like almost every thing we get on such subjects, savour more of the luxuriance of the marvellous, than of sedate and minute description; and appear to be written under the influence of panic, which ever dwells on remote and unmeaning contingencies, while it carefully shuns its real object. Little, however, as is reported concerning the symptoms of the disease, that taken with the dissections, its extent, and issue, exhibits, I think, very plainly, no more than a prevalent derangement of the digestive and biliary functions, causing rapid and violent disease and death, by obstructing the alimentary canal, and arising from incidental causes; a disease, which all animals, at all times, are subject to as casualties; and which, in all, is sometimes apparently epidemical, when the existing causes are very general, and acting on a predisposition, as, in the present instance, may be shown to be the fact; unless very material and striking symptoms and circumstances are kept out of sight.

The disease presents, as its leading features, in its constant march, obstructed bowels, attended, as usual, especially in brute animals, from their different pastures, with sympathetic and mechanical affection of the bladder; a state of the urine, indicating by its appearance, no more than that; the inflammation and mortification in which the obstruction results, and in no wise exhibiting these very general, and varying, and conspicuous symptoms, which belong to all virulent epidemics.

It is possible this disease may depend on an intermittent or remittent influence, obscured by the violence of the local affections, as it often does in the human species. I shall hereafter show, that brute animals are not susceptible of such influence; but it is not very material, to any useful purpose, in the present case. Exclusive of such influence, are not there obstructions, in all animals, more prevalent and virulent in some seasons than others, according to the want, or excess, or morbid condition of the bile, and other secretions belonging to the alimentary canal, caused solely by contaminating food and drink, acting in connexion with certain states of the weather, and without primary fever, as in cholera? Panic affects the mental, as the fog does the optical vision. Would you, sir, really think that you saw in some dozen dead cattle in Pennsylvania, that Murrain, so celebrated in history—so memorialized in everlasting Record, by having been made one of the curses on Pharaoh—one of the Plagues of Egypt:—"Behold the hand of the Lord is upon thy cattle, which is in the field; upon the camels, upon the asses, upon the oxen, upon the sheep; there shall be a grievous Murrain." In England, and on the continent, as in Egypt, devastation, the most universal and overwhelming, has ever marked its train. Lancisi estimated the loss of cattle in Italy, in one year, at thirty thousand. There it was attended by inflammation of the bowels and bladder; not, however, proceeding solely from actual obstruction of the passages, causing death by mortification; but accompanied by a febrile disorganization of all the functions; producing rapid dissolution, in various ways, as every epidemic fever must.

The Murrain is defined by stymologists, as a plague among cattle; and so represented by all the writers on it, from Moses to Sir John Sinclair. Can it be possible that a plague should exist among the cattle of Pennsylvania, for months, killing a dozen of them? and truly, that it must be brought from Ohio?

In the spring, when green herbage is eaten voraciously, although provident nature has armed her bestial race with superior botanical skill, yet, in the haste of hunger and lust for dainty food, their solid learning may not always discriminate. The poisonous weeds abound, and compel the skillful botanist to cull the bitter with the sweet, or forego his treat;—the Hellebore, the John's Wort, the James Town, the Lark Spur, the Crow Foot, the Fox Glove, entwine the salubrious shoots; and a mass of indigestible herbage is swallowed, where the selection is scanty, and of both more and different kinds abound in one year than another, and their morbid effluence more or less aggravated by the corresponding season.

The muddy pools, too, which black cattle prefer, are apt to be contaminated, and either surfeited with stagnant rain, or digested by drought, to a poisonous condition. These causes, of course, are not very confined in their range, and must extend their districts according to the accidental climate and products of the year, and their effects, graduated by their degree of virulence, and the subjects within their reach. To such causes have always been ascribed such diseases as exist at present in the cattle of Pennsylvania. The animals from abroad, less accustomed to the new climate and mode of living, are more susceptible of disease, and consequently the first attacked. What, then, but fondness for the marvellous, leads us to look for pestilence in every blast—to seek in remote and extraordinary causes what the obvious and simple are fully adequate to explain? At spring and fall seasons, damp and variable weather, with change of aliments, derange the biliary and other secretions, in all animals, causing obstruction and other diseases of the bowels, extensively prevalent as the cause, and deleterious as the effect; since the alimentary functions cannot be stopped, without speedily ending in mortification, however simple the cause of the obstruction may be.

And what are the remedies in this state of things? In vain would we explore the causes and character of such things, unless some useful practical deduction can be made from them. It is not in the miseries even of brutes, that fancy would saunter, however curious might be her developements; and wretched as is the state of our learning in their concern, some little aid, it is hoped, might be afforded in an affair so simple, as the present, unless the writer of this is grossly deceived in his view of it.

It so happens, that diseases of the bowels and bladder, are then, in brute animals, of the few, which resemble the human species. The obstructed bowels would not kill in a day, but it is obvious the disease would have existed long, say a week before it was noticed, and treated only in its extremity, when every thing adapted to its early stage would only accelerate its issue. I will not dwell here, on the futile treatment and trifling remedies generally administered to brute animals, in comparison with the human

species. 1st. Stock affected with bowel or bladder complaints, in spring or fall, should be immediately withdrawn from their pastures and usual watering places, allowed no food but nutritive, demulcent and diuretic drinks. 2. The state of the evacuations should be carefully watched, and when threatened with the prevailing disease, let blood, and repeat it daily, while the strength is not too much impaired; the object is to counteract stricture and inflammation, which must arise from the irritation of the bowels, by the morbid ingesta or icterious thrown into them. 3. With the bleeding must be used, full doses of the mildest purgatives, as a bottle of castor oil repeated daily, or two pounds of Glauber salts, with two bottles of linseed oil, daily. 4. Injections of the linseed oil and salts, should be used twice a day, taking care in using the pipe, not to poke it into the gut, if it should reach the obstruction. 5. Back raking should be tried, but cautiously and early in the disease, before inflammation takes place. 6. The belly should be scalded with hot water and dressed with tar, if the above remedies do not act to counteract internal inflammation. 7. If the tongue is filthy and the oils do not act, give half an ounce of Calomel and as much aloes daily, in addition, and finally, if either under the powerful operation of these remedies, notwithstanding copious nourishing drinks poured into the stomach, or the total failure of them, the strength should decline fast, the tongue get black and dry, and the beast drowsy, give 20 grains of opium and 20 grains of camphor, every 6 hours, and hot whiskey toddy with juniper berries boiled in it.

Notwithstanding my aversion to write on a subject, in which I feel myself a novice—it will be necessary for me to trouble you with another number to illustrate the remarks I have here made.

TO THE

Lieutenants and Midshipmen.

OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

In my former letters, I endeavoured to show, that it is the wish of your country, to have an efficient navy, and to point out to you the mode to be pursued to qualify yourselves for the high trust which is reposed in you.

My present intention, is to satisfy you, that the course I have recommended, is the more necessary, inasmuch, as every effort is making, on the part of England, to prepare herself for the contest, which, in all probability, will sooner or later take place between the navy of that nation and our own; a contest, which, when it does happen, will, no doubt, be productive of much bloodshed on both sides, and will owe its success as much to the skill of those who direct it, as to the physical force employed.

You have seen, in the events of the last war, that success does not always depend on numbers; had this been the case, our little navy, according to the predictions of those who had been educated in a confidence of the invincibility of England's fleet, would have soon been "swept from the ocean," but the contrary was the case; we not only maintained our ground there, but made considerable augmentations to our force, as well by the capture of the enemy's vessels, as by new

ships. It was more to the skill of our commanders, and the good discipline established by them, and their prudence, and forethought, than to the qualities and magnitude of our ships, that this success is to be attributed;—without this skill strength would have been useless in their hands, and our ships, in their encounters with those of England, would, in all probability, have shared the lot, which has so often fallen to those of all other nations.

If it should be asked, how this skill was produced, in a nation so young, and whence the forethought arose, which brought the conflict to so honourable a termination? I answer, that doubts of their own abilities produced, on the part of the commanders, the most unremitting attention to every thing that related in the slightest degree, to their duty.

Have you not seen commanders appointed to ships when their keels were laid, attend to their construction, their armament, equipment, and discipline? and to the instruction of those who were to second them in their duties? Nothing that related to their ships, was considered derogatory to them; every thing, even the most minute, underwent their inspection; what they were ignorant of they learnt, and what they learnt, they imparted to others; the whole efforts of their minds, were devoted to a pursuit of the knowledge requisite to perfect them for the stations they occupied, and the responsibility they were to encounter: It was by such means, that they obtained, what, in other navies, is only acquired by a long and tedious servitude. And are you not aware, that our belief in the skill of British commanders, and the discipline which appeared on board their ships, as well as their general successes, produced in our minds an idea, that they were enemies which required every exertion to make ourselves equal to. The exertion called for was made by those who then had in charge the support of the national honour; and their success was far beyond their own, and their country's most sanguine hopes.

While the officers of our navy were struggling to produce this result, those of England, blinded by an idea of their own superiority over all other nations (a sentiment produced by their numerous and easily obtained victories over the navies of Europe) and attributing more to a skill, which was believed to be inherent and unequalled, than to their numerical superiority, neglected those essentials, which can alone render a ship of war efficient.

Mr. WILLIAM JAMES, in his voluminous, (and as regards ourselves, illiberal) account of the naval occurrences between Great Britain and America, enumerates, as the causes of the disasters which happened to them, at the commencement of hostilities, the infrequency of meeting an enemy sometime previous to the war; habits of inattention among both officers and men, and a laxity of discipline in all the essentials of a man of war.

Instead of the sturdy occupation of exercising the guns, the men were employed in polishing the training bars, elevating screws, copper on the bits, &c. and other work, calculated to show the ships off to the best advantage.

Ships in this state, were considered sufficient to assert the rights of England against France and Spain; and the question was not as to the

state and discipline on board of them, but as to the number employed.

In June, 1812, when the war with Great Britain commenced, the British navy consisted of seven hundred and forty-six ships. Before the war had closed, they found, by dear-bought experience, that the practice which had been adopted, in regard to other nations, must be varied with respect to us. None but their bravest and best disciplined ships, were sent to cruise, singly, when there was a probability of their meeting ours, and seldom on our coasts, except in squadrons; our ships, few in numbers, employed all their attention, and each commander felt himself individually responsible for the character of the nation.

When the war closed, the first care of those who administered the affairs of England was, to prepare for a new contest with us, by eradicating the evils which had crept into their service; their navy was reduced; their old ships broken up, or sold, and new ships, of classes corresponding with ours, were built. At present, the number of vessels of war, of every description, in commission, in the British navy, consists of one hundred and thirty-seven; viz. 24 sail of the line, (not half officered and manned,) 45 frigates, 57 sloops of war and brigs, and 11 yatches. The best officers of their navy are selected to command, and their best seamen to man them; the rest are permitted to retire on half pay, and seek employment in other services; and it has been recently declared, by more than one member, on the floor of parliament, that the British navy is now in a better condition than it has ever been at any former period.

The persevering, indefatigable, and enterprising admiral, Sir GEORGE COCKBURN, is now one of the lords of the admiralty; and it has also been asserted, in the same place, that he is most assiduous in the performance of his duties in the board—that from the time of his appointment, up to that period, he had not allowed himself any cessation from business,—plans for the improvement of the navy, deserving the consideration of the board, are pouring in from all quarters, and the business of the admiralty had increased, beyond what it was at any former period; and, notwithstanding the great reduction of the number of the ships of the navy, so great was the pressure of the business of the admiralty, that a motion to reduce the number of the lords which compose the board, was lost by a large majority.

To the reverses experienced in their contest with us, and to the inferior discipline of their ships, compared with that of ours, even at the close of the war, may be attributed this extraordinary desire now to make their navy more perfect; and can it be, for a moment, believed, that there will be any, the slightest relaxation, while admiral Cockburn, who knows so well the causes of our success, maintains his present influence in the councils of that nation, or has health and strength to devote his energetic mind to the concerns of its navy?

Compare the present state of the British navy with what it was at the close of the war with France. I shall use the words of the "Post Captain," mentioned in my former letters,—"It is beyond a doubt, that at the conclusion of the war, (alluding, I presume, to the war with France)

more than one half of our ships of the line were in such bad order, and so infamously manned, as to render them unequal to contend with a disciplined enemy: they would have beaten a French or Spanish ship, who were more than themselves; but I will stake my existence, had an American line of battle ship fallen in with one half of them, they would have been taken."

England, then, it appears, has discovered her error; she seems determined to guard against it in future; she has no naval nation to apprehend but the United States, and all their efforts are directed towards the means of preparing themselves to struggle with the navy which is rapidly rising on this side the Atlantic. We have once shown them what it is to contend with "a well manned and well disciplined" enemy; should your country again unhappily be involved in war, it will rest with you to fulfil the expectation she has formed of you, in supporting the character which has been established for you, or bear the shame which ought and will pursue you.

A NAVAL OFFICER.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

RUTA BAGA.

Knowing Mr. Cobbett to be ardent in all his undertakings, and believing that most men have hobby horses, I thought he might possibly be too partial to the *Ruta Baga*, or Swedish turnip; a root I had never seen before his publication. We, unlettered clod-hoppers, do not understand botanical terms, although we know that there are a great variety of every kind of plants. However, as Mr. Cobbett had pledged his veracity on the value of this root, I concluded to make a small experiment. A friend sent me a small quantity of seed, which had been procured from Mr. Cobbett, and I procured from Philadelphia another portion, some of the yellow, and some of the white kind, which I sowed about the fifteenth of August last. I sowed the three parcels separately from each other, broad cast. The yellow roots, in December, appeared to be exactly similar; I could discover no difference in the size or flavour, although both parcels of the yellow were not from Mr. Cobbett. The white roots were not near so large as the yellow, some of which were three or four inches in diameter, although sowed broad cast, and too thick, at the late season, the fifteenth of August.—There were but few of the white roots large enough to boil.

Having neglected to take them up before the first severe frost, they remained in the ground until February, when I took up the largest, and covered them with earth. I took them up again the latter part of March, and found them then, as good as they had been the early part of the winter; the small roots yet remain in the ground. A few days ago I had some taken up and boiled, and although they are not so sweet as they were in the fall, they are now very good turnips.

As to this root being so very productive, or valuable for feeding stock, I have no experience, but the small experiment I have made, has convinced me that it is a very valuable root for the table. I have never seen its equal as a turnip, either as a root, or for sprouts in the spring. Its

product greatly exceeds the cabbage stalk, and it is very similar in taste; and if not better, it is certainly not inferior: but doctors will differ, and there is no criterion for taste: but as to myself, I would prefer the young tender Ruta Baga to the cabbage sprout. If the first stem is cut early in the spring, it will put out four fold; and, if properly attended to, I make no doubt, would produce young, tender sprouts, until peas, lettuce, early potatoes, and other summer vegetables come to perfection. The roots remaining in the ground all winter, the remains from the produce of two ounces of seed, has afforded as many sprouts as would have supplied several families; they are now very productive, and if they had been used or cut more profusely, they would have been more productive.

Every house-keeper who has a garden, should sow the ground which had matured a crop by the first of August, with Ruta Baga, for spring sprouts, to be left in the ground all winter, after selecting and taking up the best roots for boiling. The pea beds, the early potato bed, &c. &c. &c. which are generally planted with cabbage, at a season to late too produce a good crop, would be much more profitable if covered with Ruta Baga.

If this turnip is as productive as Mr. Cobbett says it is, it will certainly take place of every other kind; for it cannot be excelled in quality. Those intended for spring sprouts, ought to be sown later—a small turnip root will stand the frost better than a large one. They might be taken up in the fall, and planted out in the spring; but that trouble may be avoided by late sowing, and giving them a slight shelter in severe weather.

I shall save a considerable quantity of seed, and intend to make a fair trial of the value of this root, on Mr. Cobbett's method, and will hereafter, perhaps, give you the result. My experience is very limited, as yet; different seasons, will produce different effects, but I believe Mr. Cobbett's opinion and character of this root, will be found to be correct, and I tender to him my respects for introducing the Ruta Baga, [might I not say for forcing, for his ardour, in some measure, compelled every farmer to pay some attention to the subject] to the notice of the people of the United States.

Head of Chester, May 14, 1819.

BALTIMORE:

FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1819.

Those persons who have been disappointed in their applications for complete files of this paper, are informed, that a second edition of the first three numbers has been published, and that entire files may now be had.

If, by any mistake or accident, the file of any subscriber has been broken, on notice being given, he will be supplied through the return mail, with the deficient numbers; but it is hoped, that this demand will not be made in any case where it can be avoided, as it is quite apparent, that all the extra numbers will be wanting, to supply the

unexpected, and, we believe unparalleled increasing demand.

TOBACCO.

The writer of the letter from which we make the following extract, will accept our sincere thanks. It is a matter on which information has been much wanting, and that want, he has, in a great measure, supplied.—The reader will recollect, that lime and a decoction of sassafras root have been mentioned in preceding numbers, of this paper, as probably efficacious for destroying the bugs, that infest the beds of young plants, sometimes totally destroying them. To what we have before mentioned, we may now add the experience of Mr. Launcelot Warfield, a highly respectable planter, of Anne Arundel County, who preserves his tobacco plants from the fly, by the use of fresh oyster shell lime, and never has occasion to beg plants of his neighbours. We had already translated from the French, for this number, a receipt for a preparation of a liquid for killing insects on plants, of which *sulphur* is a chief ingredient. The following observations of our St. Mary's correspondent, comes in corroboration of what the French farmer suggests: should either of these ingredients alone, in any case, prove ineffectual, it may be that of a compound of two or more of them would accomplish the desired end.

TO THE EDITOR.

Dated—*Oak Land, May 10th, 1819.*

"The subject of Tobacco appears to interest our state deeply; and as the cultivation of it is rapidly extending in our county, we shall, at all times, be highly gratified to receive light on the various processes of cultivation and curing it. We have been dreadfully annoyed in our tobacco beds, by a small, black insect, called the fly, in appearance resembling the flea; they commenced their havoc with me, and I immediately made an attack on them with plaister of Paris, by sowing it over the beds, but without success. I then commenced on them with brimstone, pounded very fine. Of this I put eight pounds, mixed with a little ashes, on twenty-five yards square; the weather being very hot and dry, was much in its favour. This was the early part of the present month [May.] I had it sowed over the bed very early in the morning, and on the second and third day, I found a wonderful change produced: the fly, from having been very numerous, were already nearly cleared from the bed; and I was truly gratified to find numbers dead on the leaves of the plants, and the surviving ones so sickened, that I could, without any difficulty, lay the end of my finger on them. This remedy is applied at a small expense, and involves no inconvenience to the planter whatever. If this simple remedy be known to many parts of the state, it surely is not universally made use of; and if you think it is worth a place in your records, you can make an extract from my letter.

A St. Mary's Correspondent.

TO PRESERVE PLANTS FROM INSECTS.

Translated from the French.

Receipt of a liquid, which has the property of

destroying the insects, caterpillars, grubs, bugs, ants, &c. &c. which attach themselves to plants, &c.

Take of black soap, best quality, 3½ pounds, brimstone, 3 do. wood mushrooms, 2 do. rain or river water, 60 pints; divide the water into two equal parts, take one half and put it into a barrel that is not to be put to any other use, melt the soap in it, and add thereto the mushrooms, after having bruised them a little; boil in a large pot the remaining part of the water, put the brimstone in a clean piece of linen, and make a bundle of it, tied up with a twine, you must attach thereto a stone, or weight, to make it lay to the bottom of the pot: let it boil for twenty minutes, taking care to stir the water all the while, with a stick, that it may take the colour and strength of the brimstone; if you double the quantity of these ingredients, the effects of the water will be more sure. You must pour the boiling water into the barrel and stir it a second time, and every day it must be again stirred, until the whole becomes extremely fetid, the more old and fetid it is, the better. You must take care to have the barrel well stopped every time it has been stirred.

When you want to use this water, it is sufficient to pour some over the plants, but the best manner is, to decant it into a common watering pot, and sprinkle the plants therewith, which will have the desired effect.

N. B. The sediment remaining after the water is all drawn off, should be placed where none of the domestic animals can have access to it.

RUTA BAGA.

While we offer our sincere thanks to the much respected writer of the remarks on the Ruta Baga, which appear in this paper, we must express our regret, that we are not allowed to give it the weight and sanction, which his name, so well known and so deservedly respected among agriculturists, would have communicated. Hitherto, this root has been chiefly considered as a source of provision for live stock. The view taken of it by our correspondent, as a means of raising the most early and abundant supply of fine vegetable diet for the table, is new and every way worthy of attention. Much as has been said about Ruta Baga, already, we are fully persuaded the reader will thank us, as we do the writer, for treating him with this new dish of it.

INSURRECTION.

Some little alarm has been excited in Augusta, Georgia, by the raising of people of colour. One *Coco*, or *Coote*, one of the brigands of St. Domingo, appears to have been the principal; who has been tried, and sentenced to be hung. Several others, it was expected, would share the same fate.

CALL OF CONGRESS.

The public mind has been, for some days past agitated by the suggestion, at first in the Philadelphia *Aurora*, of a probably anticipated convention of Congress. A number of reasons have been suggested, in justification of such a measure, none of which are cogent enough, however, in our judgment, to warrant such a procedure.

FRENCH CEMENT.

This Cement is designed as a paint for the roofs of houses. It answers all the purposes of common paint, and also protects the roof from fire. Those who are erecting new houses, or are about to paint the roof of old buildings, would do well to try it. The expense of painting a roof in this way, would be much less than in the common method. The cement becomes very hard and glossy, and is said to be more durable than the best kind of paint.

Receipt for making it.

Take as much lime as is usual in making a pail full of whitewash, and let it be mixed in the pail nearly full of water; in this put two and a half pounds of brown sugar, and three pounds of fine salt; mix them well together, and the cement is completed. A little lamp black, yellow ochre, or other colouring commodity, may be introduced to change the colour of the cement to please the fancy of those who use it. The gentleman who furnished us with the receipt for making it, observed, that he had used it with great success, and recommends it particularly as a protection against fire. Small sparks of fire that frequently lodge on the roofs of houses, are prevented by this cement, from inflaming the shingles. So cheap and valuable a precaution against this destructive element, ought not to pass untried. Those who wish to be better satisfied of its utility, can easily try the experiment, by using a small portion of the cement, on some small temporary building; or it may be tried on dry shingles put together for the purpose, and then exposed to the fire.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture, held at the house of the Hon. Mr. Welles, April 10, 1819.—

A letter was read from George G. Barrell, Esq. American Consul at Malaga, to the Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

Mr. Barrell sent a pair of Spanish Pigs, valuable for the ease and economy with which they may be fattened; three bags of Spanish Wheat, and a nest of Milk Pans, very large, and much esteemed in the Spanish dairies.

It was voted, that the thanks of the Society be given to Mr. Barrell, for the friendly offer of his future services, and for his attention to the agricultural interests of his country.

The Wheat will be given to gentlemen desirous to try it, and who will be willing to report to the Society their mode of culture and success, if they will take the trouble to call for it, at Mr. Guild's office, No. 20, State street.

Caterpillars are very numerous this season. It is hoped that the farmers, and particularly those who are members of the Worcester county Agricultural Society, will not occur the disgrace and loss of having their trees eaten up by such vermin, when it can be so easily prevented. A correspondent assures us, that salted hog's fat, applied to the nest in the evening, by means of a rag tied on the one end of a pole—is an effectual cure.—*Mass. paper.*

CHARLES II. AND THE SAILOR.

In the reign of king Charles the second, a sailor having received his pay, resorted to a house of ill fame in Wapping, where he staid all night and had his whole substance taken from him. In the morning he vowed revenge against the first he should meet with, possessed with cash; and accordingly, overtaking a gentleman on Stepney Fields, to whom he related his mishap, he insisted on having his loss being made good. The gentleman for sometime expostulated with him on the atrocity of such behaviour, but to no purpose, the tar was resolute, and the gentleman dressing worse consequences, delivered his purse; but soon after had the sailor taken up, examined, and committed to Newgate; from whence Jack sent a shipmate, with the following strange epistle to the king:

“King Charles,

“One of thy subjects, the other night, robbed me of forty pounds, for which I robbed another of the same sum, who has inhumanly sent me to Newgate, and

swears I shall be hanged; therefore, for thy own sake, save my life, or by—thou wilt lose the best sea man in thy navy. Thine,

Jack Skifton.”

His majesty, on the receipt of the letter, immediately wrote as follows:

“Jack Skifton,

“For this time I'll save thee from the gallows; but if, hereafter, thou art guilty of the like, by—I'll have thee hanged, though the best seaman in my navy. Thine,

Charles Rex.”

The Agricultural Society of Maryland,

will meet at Gadsby's hotel, in the city of Baltimore, on the first Wednesday, (that will be on the 4th) of June, next.

It is hoped, that the members will be punctual in their attendance, and that arrangements will be made to give stability and system to the operations of an institution so well calculated to promote the best interests of the country in these difficult times.

For the attainment of this result, much depends on the zeal and diligence of the Officers.

A fine example of activity and public spirit, has been set to the Mother Society, by its offspring at Easton. The President there, has performed his part with that earnestness and intelligence, which have rendered him so deservedly eminent as a practical Agriculturist; and the well known industry and talents of the President of the mother Institution, justify the hope, that at the annual meeting of the Society, the valuable purposes for which it was established, will be exposed, and the means of attaining them clearly indicated. The numerous letters we are daily receiving from all parts of the United States, expressing satisfaction at the establishment of an *Agricultural paper*, even such a one as ours, satisfies us that a most auspicious spirit pervades the whole country; we should deeply regret that our native state should fall behind in a competition so honourable. Let politicians quarrel for place or principle; but let all unite in agricultural exertions, to embellish the face of our haggard and exhausted country, and thereby increasing the means of solid comfort, abundance and happiness.

Present prices of Maryland produce, in the Baltimore Market.

TOBACCO.—We begin with this as the heaviest article—most liable to material variation, and requiring to be spoken of more specifically, and more in detail than others. We repeat what we think we have a right to do that we gather the prices of all things by personal inquiry, and with great care and rigid investigation.

Virginia Tobacco—common, \$8 to 8 50—good quality, \$9—very fine, \$10 to 10 50—sweet scented, \$12 to 14.

Eastern Shore and Potomac, \$8 and 10.

Patuxent, best quality, \$11 and 13. Ten hogsheads, very fine, made by Zephaniah Waters, near Benedict, sold on Wednesday, for \$13 and 15.

Wagon Tobacco—\$13 to 17.

Corn 52 cents

Wheat, red, \$1 40.

white, \$1 50.

Rye—90 cents.

Oats—50 to 56 cents.

Beef, best butcher's, 12½ cents; Mutton, 10 do; fresh Pork, 10 to 12½ do.; Veal, best 12½ do.; per quarter from the wagons, \$1 to 1 25; butter, 37½ cents; Eggs 15 do.

Hay, per ton, \$18 to 19; Straw, do. \$12 a 13.

PLOUGH GEAR.

We have seen in use, in a particular neighbourhood in this state, wooden hames or collar, as a substitute for the leathern, or corn-husk collar, which we believe to be worthy of general adoption—particularly where mules are used. These hames are made of seasoned swamp willow, which is light, soft and tough. Its recommendation consists in the less liability to galling, strange as it may seem; and this arises from its being comparatively much cooler than the large, heavy leathern

or corn husk collar, which comes in contact with a large portion of the body excites much perspiration, and thus galls the animal. The willow collar, on the other hand, is made to fit fairly and smoothly, touches a small space, is very light and easily kept clean—on which much depends. The great secret for preventing galling, is to keep the harness clean, and to wash the part with clean cold water, where the saddle or harness touches.

BUTTER.

The following is given as an improved method of preventing the bitter taste which butter has, at this period of the year, from cattle feeding on turnips, cabbages, leaves of trees, &c. Boil two ounces, of salt-petre in a quart of water, and put two or more spoons full, according to the quantity of milk, into a pail before milking; if this is done constantly, it will prevent the taste of turnips, but it will not be effected if even once neglected. This has been proved by twenty year's experience, and if it does not succeed, the farmers may rest assured, that the fault arises from the neglect of their dairy maid.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AN ORATION, delivered on the 17th of March, 1819, at Washington Hall in the city of New York, before the Shamrock Friendly Association, by Stephen P. Limoine, Esq. For sale at the office of the Globe, No. 5, Burling Slip, price 37½ cents.

Prepared for the press, and will be published in six days, A SERMON, delivered in the Catholic Cathedral of St. Patrick, in the city of New York, on the Sunday, after the first of March, 1819, by the Rev. William Taylor. For sale at the office of the Globe, No. 5, Burling Slip, price 25 cents.

The above oration is, perhaps, the most interesting display of patriotism and oratory that has ever been delivered on a similar occasion.

Of the talents of Mr. Taylor, it is needless to say more than that they are known, established, and admired. His sermon drew forth the eulogy and tears of a large congregation. The oration and sermon taken together, give a fund of Irish history, such as no person should lose the opportunity of possessing.

The second number of the GLOBE is ready for delivery. It contains the Agricultural cuts which were promised.

The Globe will be published monthly, and divided nearly as follows:

Affairs of the United States,	16 pages
Ireland,	16 do
Other foreign countries	16 do
Miscellaneous,	16 do

Six numbers will make a volume of 384 octavo pages. Price three dollars, payable in advance.

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T. O'CONNOR,

Editor of the Globe, New York.

Letters, covering less than five dollars, must come free of postage.

Post-Masters, friendly to literature, are requested to forward such subscriptions as may be offered to them. May 7.

LEMOINE'S ORATION.

Mentioned as above, just received and for sale by EDWARD J. COALE.

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